



**Youth Rights
and
Responsibilities
Handbook**

2004 Edition

INTRODUCTION

The Iowa Juvenile Justice Advisory Council (JJAC) is happy to present to the young people of Iowa this Youth Rights and Responsibilities Handbook. This handbook was initiated by a group of teenagers, The Story County Youth Action Committee, in an effort to educate their fellow students in and around Ames. This same group of youth more recently worked to revise the handbook for distribution to young people throughout the state.

This youth-oriented project is one of many such efforts supported by the Governors' appointed JJAC – a group of Iowa citizens dedicated to helping youth and improving the state juvenile justice system. Since 1975, the JJAC has worked to promote public awareness of youth and the justice system. It supports numerous youth programs designated to serve as alternatives to jails and institutions and promotes safe environments for juveniles. In addition, the Council helps to provide training for law enforcement agencies and promote crime prevention programs throughout the state.

The JJAC welcomes the chance to make the information in this handbook available and hopes it will be helpful in your day-to-day life and activities. This handbook was developed and designed by young people for young people. Those who spent the hours necessary to prepare this information are to be commended for their desire to inform themselves and others about youth rights and responsibilities under the Iowa Code and the U.S. Constitution.

This handbook is designed to provide you with general information regarding your rights and the effect and operation of the law upon you as a minor. It is not intended to be legal advice. Should you find yourself in a situation with a specific legal problem, you should obtain competent legal advice from attorney.

We refer you to www.state.ia.us/government/dhr/cjjp/index.html

FORWARD

We, the Ames Mayor's Youth Committee, polled fellow students to determine the most frequently asked questions concerning their rights. We completed all the research that went into this booklet and are solely responsible for its content.

Many people and organizations have contributed to this project. We would like to thank our sponsor, Youth and Shelter Services, Inc., of Ames, which has given us a place to meet, guidance, and encouragement. In particular we would like to thank Denise Denton and Judy Watson of Youth and Shelter Services; Officer Bob Selby, Officer Karen Mills and the entire Ames Police Department; the Ames office of the Iowa Workforce Development Center; Alecia Rose and Amanda Chidister of Iowa State University; Scott Musel and Amy Croll at the Iowa Department of Human Rights; and Karnale Manuel of the Drake Law Center. We would also like to thank Heuss Printing of Ames for all their assistance.

The Ames Mayor's Youth Committee hopes that this handbook will inspire groups of young people to organize in their communities around Iowa. Knowing our rights and responsibilities is not enough. We should be organizing ourselves to participate in decision-making areas which affect our lives. Through confidence in our society and in ourselves, we will enable ourselves to have more control over our own lives.

As a group, we as young people are often viewed as a speechless class whose needs are articulated by others. We need to recognize that no political platform or group exists anywhere, which speaks to our own basic desires. Therefore, by participating on community councils, commissions, boards, etc., we can advocate for our own interests. To participate, we must organize. This handbook represents our effort to do this. In cooperation with the Youth 2000 Committee, we have also developed a youth policy statement and "bill of rights" which we feel address these interests.

The Ames Mayor's Youth Committee hopes that you will join us in our attempts to highlight the truth about what is needed to improve our present situation and to lay out changes that must be made. We believe ideas should be judged on their merit and people on their wisdom or kindness. Age, in itself, is not necessarily an indication of knowledge or good judgment.

It is our mission to help each other to organize, and we encourage you to write us at the address below. We can share with one another our efforts to explore responsible and creative youth rights projects and to partake in the life of our community's decision-making process.

Sincerely,

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STATE YOUTH POLICY ON RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

We believe all people deserve the opportunity to be effective citizens in a democratic society. This can be accomplished by removing the limitations, except as provided by law, which restrict youth participation in government and public policy formation. Youth participation is achieved when adults acknowledge youth as important, valuable resources with potential and promise for making our communities better places in which to live. Everyone has a need for and the right to positive self-expression, respect, and responsibility. An important way to fulfill this need and recognize this right is to include youth in the policy and decision making process of this State.

We further believe all people deserve the opportunity to be treated and respected as equal, contributing members of society. Continuing physical and emotional abuse and neglect of children and youth are indications that young people are not adequately protected under the law.

All Iowa youth are entitled to rights and opportunities, which will enable them to meet the responsibilities and challenges of the new century. Iowa youth have:

1. The right to develop leadership potential and community pride, **WITH** the responsibility to be represented and involved in the community.
2. The right to nurture and develop individual self-esteem, **WITH** the responsibility to recognize their own capabilities.
3. The right to a quality education, **WITH** the responsibility to exert effort to succeed.
4. The right to exercise legal rights, **WITH** the responsibility to be aware of and become involved in the political process.
5. The right to seek and receive employment opportunities in Iowa, **WITH** the responsibility to actively participate and contribute.
6. The right to a positive family and school environment, **WITH** the responsibility to actively participate and contribute.
7. The right to have access to information about health care and personal hygiene, **WITH** the responsibility to make informed decisions about their wellness.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	i
FORWARD	ii
POLICE ENCOUNTERS.....	1
on the street	1
at home	2
in your car	3
at the police station	4
if you're arrested	5
important rights	6
JUVENILE COURT.....	9
detention	10
shelter care	10
problems where you live	10
if you are charged with a crime	10
FAMILY RELATIONS	12
you and your parents	12
SEXUALITY AND PERSONAL HEALTH	13
counseling	13
birth control	13
pregnancy/marriage	14
sexual abuse	15
abortion	16
ALCOHOL, CIGARETTES, DRUGS.....	17
legal drinking age	17
laws concerning alcohol	17
cigarettes/tobacco	18
drugs	19
FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS – YOUR RIGHTS AT SCHOOL	20
freedom of speech	20
freedom of the press	20
freedom of association	21
freedom of assembly	21
freedom of religion	22
your records	22
searching of your locker	23
YOU AND EMPLOYMENT	25
types of jobs	25
child labor laws	25
hours you can work	25
work permit.	25
job information	27
OWNERSHIP.....	28
holding of property	28
signing a contract	28

IMMIGRATION ISSUES29

 citizenship and documentation29

 police encounters30

 juvenile court30

 family relations31

 sexuality and personal health...31

 education31

 you and employment32

 ownership33

OTHER RIGHTS35

 laws concerning knives and hitchhiking35

 important rights35

 consequences36

TRAFFIC OFFENSES41

CONSEQUENCES FOR CRIMINAL ACTS.....41

WAIVER TO ADULT COURT.....43

DRUG PENALTIES45

AGES AT WHICH IOWA LAWS AFFECT YOUNG PEOPLE49

YOUTH INFORMATION DIRECTORY51

POLICE ENCOUNTERS

on the street . . .

CAN THE POLICE STOP ME ON THE STREET?

Yes. An officer may stop you if there is concern for your safety or welfare or if the officer believes that criminal activity is “afoot.”

WHAT SHOULD I DO WHEN STOPPED?

If asked, it is recommended to give basic information such as your name, address, and date of birth. If you do not cooperate you risk being arrested and taken to the police station for booking. If an officer suspects you of a crime s/he may detain you during which time you will be charged and/or released. Responding politely to an officer can go a long way to make a police officer feel at ease and treat you with the proper courtesy. The use of obscenities, uncomplimentary gestures, or physical contact with an officer can turn a harmless situation into one where you could be arrested. If you do not wish to answer the officer’s question, politely inform them of this fact and wait to talk with your parents or attorney.

Find out if you are under arrest. You are not required to talk or answer questions. If you are under arrest, you should wait to talk to a lawyer or your parents (see page 5).

CAN THE POLICE FRISK ME?

A police officer may conduct a brief frisk of a suspect for weapons when the officer has a reasonable suspicion that a crime has been committed and that there is reasonable suspicion that the suspect may be armed and dangerous. Usually, the officer will have you lean against a wall or car and pat your body to search for weapons.

CAN AN OFFICER SEARCH ME?

If an officer can lawfully arrest you, s/he may also search you. An officer can lawfully arrest you if there is probable cause to believe a criminal offense has been or is being committed. “Probable cause” means facts and circumstances known to the officer which would warrant a person of reasonable caution to believe a criminal offense has been or is being committed. The officer may also search you if s/he believes you are carrying weapons, that evidence will be destroyed if not confiscated promptly, and/or the search is incident to arrest. The area searched must be reasonable and the search must be within a

reasonable time before or after your arrest. The officer may also search you if you give him/her permission.

WHAT CAN I DO TO MINIMIZE FRICTION BETWEEN MYSELF AND THE OFFICER?

Behaviorally, your attitude can make a significant difference. In a pamphlet on “Rights and Realities” prepared by the Committee on Criminal Justice and the American Friends Service Committee, these behavioral points were given.

Politeness and courtesy can go a long way to make a police officer feel at ease and treat you better than if you are mad at him. The following actions often cause a police officer to become irritated:

1. Being a smart aleck. Sarcastic comments, verbal insults, and smarting off to an officer may make the officer want to bust you. Do not aggravate what could be a tense situation.
2. Acting like a lawyer. Demanding that an officer read you your rights before arrest will only irritate the officer.
3. Physical assault. This is the quickest and roughest way to earn yourself a trip to jail. You gain nothing and lose everything. (Remember, physical assault is itself a crime.)

Never use obscenities (even casually) in your conversation with police.

at home . . .

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF THE POLICE COME TO MY HOME?

Police do not need a warrant if you give them permission (be specific). If you do not agree with the search you should request to see a warrant. If the police do not have an arrest warrant or search warrant, you do not have to admit the officers into your residence. However, they may enter your residence under the following circumstances: (1) if there is a crime in progress, (2) if they are in pursuit of a suspect who is about to escape, or (3) if they are preventing evidence in plain view from being destroyed. If the police do have an arrest warrant, they may enter the home of a person who may be arrested if they have a reason to believe that person is inside. If the police have a search warrant, they have a right to enter your home and search for the objects described in the warrant. A search may be challenged in court proceedings later. The police must also have both a search warrant and an arrest warrant allowing them to enter a home to arrest a person who does not live there.

If the police remove anything from your residence, get a receipt from them for the objects they take.

CAN MY LANDLORD OR MANAGER GIVE THE POLICE PERMISSION TO SEARCH MY ROOMS?

No. This is also true for dormitories. The only areas that can be searched without your permission or a search warrant are common areas used by everyone.

CAN A ROOMMATE GIVE POLICE PERMISSION TO SEARCH MY ROOM IN THEIR HOUSE?

No. Only common areas can be searched. Areas that are yours alone cannot be searched without a warrant.

Yes, if your roommate shares the same room.

CAN MY PARENTS GIVE POLICE PERMISSION TO SEARCH MY ROOM IN THEIR HOUSE?

Yes.

WHAT CAN A POLICE OFFICER SEIZE IN A SEARCH OF MY HOME IF S/HE HAS A SEARCH WARRANT?

The warrant will list specific items for which the police are searching and which they may seize. The search must be limited to the area and purpose described in the warrant. However, if the police find any contraband item during the search, it may also be seized provided it is in plain sight. Contraband includes any stolen property, illegal drugs, or any other property, which is unlawful to possess.

in your car . . .

WHEN CAN AN OFFICER STOP MY CAR?

A police officer may stop a vehicle if s/he has reasonable and articulable suspicion that an offense is being or has been committed. A random stop of a vehicle and detention of the driver for the purpose of checking a driver's license or vehicle registration without a warrant is not permitted by law. However, routine vehicle roadblocks are legal as long as they meet the following requirements:

1. The locations, time, and procedure of the roadblock shall be determined by policymaking administrative officers of the law enforcement agency.
2. The roadblock location shall be selected for its safety and visibility to oncoming motorists. Adequate notice must be provided to approaching motorists.
3. Uniformed officers and marked official vehicles of the law enforcement agency or agencies involved to demonstrate the official nature of the roadblock.
4. Selection of the motor vehicles to be stopped shall not be arbitrary. The roadblock shall be conducted to assure the safety of and to minimize the inconvenience of the motorists involved.

WHAT MUST I DO ONCE I AM STOPPED?

Once the officer makes a lawful stop of an automobile, the officer may order the driver out of the car without any further justification. In Iowa, you are required to produce your driver's license upon request by a police officer.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO ME IF I AM PULLED OVER ON A TRAFFIC CHARGE?

If you are pulled over on a traffic charge you could be arrested. It is more likely that you will be given a citation to appear in court in lieu of arrest. You should sign this. It is not an admission of guilt, only a promise that you will appear in court at a certain time and place. If you refuse to sign, you may be arrested and taken into custody.

WHAT IF I AM LAWFULLY STOPPED AND I HAVE BEEN DRINKING?

If the officer suspects you have been drinking, you may be asked to perform some sobriety tests. These may include walking a straight line, standing on one leg, and/or providing a breath sample. The officer may also observe your eye movement. If the officer determines there is probable cause to believe you are under the influence of alcohol or any other drug at the time you are driving your vehicle you may be arrested and taken into custody.

at the police station . . .

If the police suspect you are under the influence of substances, you will be asked to give a sample of your blood, breath, or urine to determine what level of alcohol or drugs are in your body. If you refuse this request, your driver's license will be suspended for a longer time than if you give the sample and your alcohol or drug level is over the legal limit. You may request an independent blood test or urine test, for which you will be required to pay.

You have the right to remain silent, and you are not required to inform the police officer of anything about your actions prior to the stop. You also have the right to contact an attorney to seek advice after being arrested. You have the right to talk with your parents.

IF THE POLICE LAWFULLY STOP ME, CAN THEY SEARCH MY CAR?

A police officer cannot search your car unless s/he has a warrant or has probable cause to believe the vehicle contains evidence of a crime (except if they are conducting a systematic roadblock search). An officer may also search if there is reason to believe that there is evidence which may be destroyed or made unavailable and “exigent circumstances” exist which prevent timely securing of a search warrant. “Exigent” circumstances generally exist if, under the totality of the circumstances, (1) there is an immediate danger of violence and injury to officers or others or (2) there is a risk the suspect will escape or (3) it is probable that evidence of a crime will be removed or destroyed before a warrant could be secured. The mobility of a car creates “exigent” circumstances to permit the search of a car if probable cause exists to believe that a crime has been committed (e.g., drunk driving). Police officers may also perform an inventory search if your car is impounded by the police when you are arrested.

if you’re arrested . . .

WHAT HAPPENS TO ME IF I AM ARRESTED?

The police officer making the arrest must inform you of the reason for the arrest. If you are arrested pursuant to an arrest warrant, the officer must show you that warrant as soon as possible. An arrest includes any type of custody where you are deprived of your freedom of action.

If you are under 18 years of age, you may be handcuffed if you physically resist arrest or threaten violence, or if the officer believes you are a physical threat to yourself or others. A Juvenile Court Officer will generally be notified unless the arrest is for traffic offenses. The authorities must notify your parents, guardian, or custodian as soon as possible.

If you are a juvenile, you will be released to your parents, guardian, or custodian if they promise to make you available for court appearances and there is no need for shelter care or detention. As a general rule, a child who cannot return home, but who is non-violent and is likely to appear at a court hearing, will be placed in shelter care.

Children who pose a greater risk will be held in detention and under limited circumstances some may even be held in a jail. However, juveniles must be kept separate by both sound and sight from any adult prisoners.

important rights . . .

WHAT ARE MY RIGHTS IF I AM ARRESTED?

You will generally be read your “Miranda Rights” at the time you are arrested, unless it is for a Simple Misdemeanor (see pages 37, 38, 40, 41.) These rights include:

1. The right to remain silent. You are not required to talk to the police officer after arrest. Any incriminatory statements you make could, and probably would, be used against you in court.
2. You have the right to an attorney. This right allows you to have an attorney present at the time of questioning. If you cannot afford to hire an attorney, one will be appointed by the court to represent you. If you ask for an attorney, the officers may not question you until an attorney is present.

Both your right to remain silent and your right to an attorney can be voluntarily waived. If you start talking with a police officer, you may stop at any time.

If you are 16 years of age or under these rights cannot be waived without the written consent of your parents, guardian, or custodian. If you are over 16 years of age, but under 18 years of age, you may waive the right if a good faith effort has been made to notify your parents, guardian or custodian that you have been arrested, the reason for the arrest, the place you are being held, and that they have the right to visit and confer with you.

Under any circumstances, it is best not to answer any questions until you have conferred with your parents, guardian, custodian, or your attorney.

CAN I BE PLACED IN AN ADULT JAIL?

A juvenile may not be detained in an adult jail or lockup unless all of the following occur:

1. The juvenile is age 14 or older.
2. There is probable cause to believe that the juvenile has committed a delinquent act which if committed by an adult would be a felony, an aggravated assault, an aggravated sexual assault, first or second offense operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated (OWI), or public intoxication.

3. There is a substantial probability the juvenile will run away or be otherwise unavailable for a court appearance.
4. The juvenile poses an immediate and serious danger to others or the property of others.
5. The facility has adequate staff to supervise and monitor the child's activities at all times.
6. The adult jail has been certified as able to confine a child in a manner, which prohibits communication and contact with detained adults.
7. A juvenile detention facility or other suitable place is not available.

If a child is to be detained under sections 321J.2 or 123.46 (OWI or public intoxication) placement in a jail or adult lockup may occur only under the following conditions:

1. An attempt must first be made to notify the parents or guardians and to release the child to the parents' custody.
2. If the parents or guardian cannot be reached or will not take custody of the child an attempt must be made to place the child in another suitable facility including, but not limited to, the local hospital or shelter care facility.
3. If a child is detained in an adult jail or lockup, the facility must have adequate staff to provide continuous visual supervision of the child.

In addition to the above criteria, the Iowa law places geographical restrictions on the use of adult jails as follows:

1. If the juvenile is held in an adult jail which serves a "metropolitan statistical area" (MSA), he or she may be held in that facility no longer than 6 hours under any circumstances.

The following counties are defined as MSAs: Black Hawk, Bremer, Dallas, Dubuque, Linn, Johnson, Polk, Pottawattamie, Scott, Warren, and Woodbury.

2. If the juvenile is held in a jail which does not serve MSA, he or she may be held in the facility for up to 24 hours, excluding weekends and holidays, provided that the court order is received after 6 hours of detention.

SCHOOL AUTHORITIES SOMETIMES CALL YOU OUT OF CLASS TO TALK TO POLICE, GIVE INFORMATION ON WHAT OTHER STUDENTS ARE DOING, ETC. DO YOU HAVE TO DO THIS?

No. As always, you have the right to remain silent and it may be wise to exercise it. Court tests have determined that since parents have given children over to school authorities solely for the purpose of education, they may not use school facilities for conducting police department business and have no right to

make students available for such purposes. If you are called out to talk to the police, you may ask to call your parents and/or an attorney. It is your option to talk to the police, but you do not have to say anything until advised to do so by your attorney. These are your rights.



JUVENILE COURT

WHY/HOW CAN I BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE JUVENILE COURT?

Generally if you are below the age of 18 you may be brought before the Juvenile Court if someone files a complaint with the Court and there is reason to believe that you:

1. Are a Child in Need of Assistance (CINA-pronounced “CHINA”). There are many different criteria for being a “CINA.” These are:
 - a. Abandonment or desertion
 - b. Physical abuse, neglect, or in imminent danger of either
 - c. Suffered or imminently likely to suffer harmful effects as a result of:
 - i. Conditions created by child’s parents, guardian, or custodian.
 - ii. Failure of child’s parent to exercise a reasonable degree of care in supervising the child
 - iii. Mental cruelty/injury
 - d. Sexual abuse
 - e. Parent is unwilling or unable to provide needed medical treatment
 - f. Parent is unwilling or unable to provide needed mental health services
 - g. Parent fails in exercising minimal care in supplying food, clothing, and shelter
 - h. Delinquent act because of parental pressure
 - i. Child is made a party to sexual activities for hire, or poses for live display
 - j. Child is without parent or guardian
 - k. Parent does not want to care for the child
 - l. Child is in need of assistance for “good cause”
 - m. Child is in need of treatment to alleviate chemical dependency
 - n. Child is not getting adequate care as a result of parents chemical dependency, mental incapacity, or imprisonment
 - o. There is an illegal drug present in a child’s body
2. Have committed a crime (delinquent).

WHAT CAN THE JUVENILE COURT DO?

This depends upon the reason you are before the Court.

detention . . .

If you are being held by the authorities for allegedly committing a crime, the Court must decide whether you should be released or continue to be held until your trial. The Court must decide within

6 hours if you are in an adult jail

24 hours if you are in a locked juvenile facility

48 hours if you are in an unlocked shelter care facility.

shelter care . . .

If you have run away from home, the police may take you into custody and either return you home or take you to a shelter care facility. You cannot be held in a shelter care more than 24 hours without a court order. However, you may stay in a shelter care facility voluntarily for 30 days.

If you are removed from your home by the authorities because of abuse or neglect and placed in shelter care, a hearing must be held within 10 days of the removal.

problems where you live . . .

If you or someone else feels that there are problems going on in your home which are harmful to your mental or physical health or well being, the Juvenile Court can hold a hearing to decide if something should be done such as providing you with a different place to live, counseling, etc.

if you are charged with a crime . . .

The authorities can settle your case informally or require you to go before a court.

The Juvenile Court will usually hear your case unless you are charged with one of the following:

1. Violation of municipal or county curfew or traffic ordinances, or state traffic laws
2. Violation of state park and preserve regulations
3. Violation of fish and game laws
4. Violation of water navigation regulations
5. Possession or use of tobacco products

A failure to follow the Court's ruling on these citations may result in a charge of contempt at which time you may be referred on for formal Juvenile Court handling.

These cases are heard by the Adult Court. If you are over 14 years of age, in certain circumstances, the Juvenile Court may require you to stand trial as an adult regardless of the type of charge involved.



FAMILY RELATIONS

you and your parents . . .

CAN MY PARENTS BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR MY ACTIONS IF I CAUSE DAMAGE OR BREAK THE LAW?

Yes. Young people the age of seven and older can be held accountable for criminal intent when they cause property damage. Intent can be shown if the juvenile knew the act was illegal or if the juvenile can understand that what they were doing was wrong. The legal obligation of the parent is limited as follows:

1. Not more than two thousand dollars for any one act.
2. Not more than five thousand dollars to the same claimant for two or more acts.

WHAT RIGHT DO I HAVE TO SPEND MY OWN MONEY WITHOUT CONSULTING MY PARENTS?

The way you spend your money is between you and your parents. Generally, you can spend it the way you want to, but if you buy something they don't want you to have, they can keep you from using it.

IF MY PARENTS ARE DIVORCED, WHAT RIGHT DO I HAVE TO SAY, WHICH ONE I LIVE WITH?

In divorce cases the court decides which parent shall have custody of children based on what it decides is in their best interest. The Court's decision is based on such factors as the parents' education, personalities, ability to raise children, etc.

If you want to express a preference for one parent, the judge may hear your preference, though the judge will decide the custody issue. In some custody cases, the court appoints an attorney to represent the child. The "best interests of the child" is the determining factor as the judge makes any decision.

CAN PARENTAL RIGHTS OVER ME BE TERMINATED?

The Juvenile Court order may terminate the parental rights of a parent with respect to the youth if:

1. Your parents abandoned you
2. Your parents deprived you of adequate care, resulting in serious harm or danger and attempts to correct the situation have failed

SEXUALITY AND PERSONAL HEALTH

counseling . . .

WHAT COUNSELING SERVICES CAN MINORS RECEIVE WITHOUT PARENTAL PERMISSION?

Almost all services are available to you without your parents' consent. Agencies like Planned Parenthood, county hospitals, etc., offer birth control, venereal disease and pregnancy testing, and counseling, as well as sex education services. If you suspect you are pregnant, free and confidential pregnancy testing and counseling are available through Birthright. (Please refer to page 14 of this book for more information concerning this issue.)

ARE THESE SERVICES FOR WOMEN ONLY?

No. Most agencies counsel men as well as women. All of the services, which are available to women, are available to men on an equal basis.

birth control . . .

Planned Parenthood can advise you about all available methods. You can buy condoms and foams at any drug store without a prescription.

DO I NEED MY PARENTS' PERMISSION TO USE BIRTH CONTROL?

No. Many private doctors (though not all) will prescribe birth control methods for you without your parents' consent.

It is your right to determine how you behave sexually. However, you are responsible for your sexual behavior. You and your parents may disagree. If you need help in discussing this matter with your parents, or if you have any questions, ask a counseling service in your area such as Planned Parenthood or a youth service. You may also write to Planned Parenthood for information.

DO I NEED MY PARENTS' PERMISSION TO BE TESTED FOR A SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASE?

No. A minor may apply for voluntary treatment or screening and treatment for AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases directly to a licensed physician or family planning clinic. The law requires that these matters be kept confidential. However, there are a few exceptions. Sometimes parents are required to be notified when a minor tests positive for AIDS. It is best to ask the testing

facility's policy on release of information and parental notification prior to testing.

ARE THERE OTHER AGENCIES THAT PROVIDE SERVICES?

Yes. The YWCA, YMCA, Birthright, and the local shelter care or youth facility offer assistance and advice which help you learn about self-help, sexual activities, abortion and health.

pregnancy/marriage . . .

IF I AM UNDER 18 AND PREGNANT, WHAT DECISIONS CAN I MAKE ABOUT MY BABY?

A single mother has sole custody over her child (provided she is age 11 or older). It is her decision alone as to whether she has an abortion (see page 16), keeps the baby, or puts it up for adoption. If she intends to include the father's name on the birth certificate, she must notify him. However, this does not automatically give the father full parental rights. For his rights to be established he must petition the court. With those rights the father will be expected to also provide support and possibly fulfill other parental responsibilities.

HOW OLD MUST I BE TO GET MARRIED WITHOUT MY PARENTS' CONSENT?

18 years of age. A court can substitute its consent for that of a parents when the parent has unreasonably withheld consent for a child 16 years of age or older. Ask the Clerk of Court or an attorney for assistance.

I'M YOUNGER THAN 16. CAN I STILL GET MARRIED?

Not in the state of Iowa.

I'M PREGNANT. DOESN'T THAT MEAN EVERYBODY HAS TO LET ME GET MARRIED?

No. Pregnancy alone doesn't mean that marriage is in your best interest.

In all cases involving consent to marry, approval will be granted only if the judge finds that you are capable of assuming the responsibilities of marriage and that marriage will serve your best interest. The judge probably will talk with you and your fiancée before he gives you permission to marry.

IF I MARRY WITHOUT LEGAL CONSENT, CAN THE MARRIAGE BE ANNULLED?

Yes.

DOES MY STATUS AS A MINOR CHANGE IF I GET MARRIED?

Yes. In most aspects you will be treated as an adult. However, you still must be 21 years of age to drink alcoholic beverages. You must be 18 in order to vote. If you are charged with a crime, the Juvenile Court can still hear your case.

If a “Child in Need of Assistance” (CINA) action is started, and you are already married, the Juvenile Court will not exercise its jurisdiction over you.

However, if a youth is already a “Child in Need of Assistance” and then gets married, the youth may continue under the Court’s jurisdiction.

sexual abuse . . .

The law is quite specific. Generally speaking, sexual abuse is any sex act between two persons when one of the participants is unwilling or incapable of consent.

Persons unable to consent under the law are:

1. Persons under the age of 13
2. Persons 14 or 15 years of age
 - Who are close relatives of the other participant
 - When the other party is a member of the same household
 - Who submit to the authority of another person having a position of authority over them (example: employer/employee)
3. Persons who lack the mental capacity to make decisions for themselves
4. Persons 14 or 15 years of age when the other person is six or more years older
5. Persons 14 or 15 years of age who commit any of the above acts with someone who is younger by five years or more

In most cases sexual abuse is punishable by up to 10 years in prison, but under some circumstances may carry a penalty of up to life imprisonment.

WHAT CAN I DO IF I’VE BEEN RAPED?

If your county has a Sexual Assault Care Center, contact them immediately. It is important that you care for yourself. You may call a local counseling agency and the police if you wish. All information is confidential.

You should consider getting medical care as soon as possible especially if you feel you might possibly want to bring legal action or are suffering physical or emotional injury.

abortion . . .

As of January 1, 1997, Iowa law requires that there be 48-hour parental notification. This means that a parent, guardian, or close relative such as a grandparent, aunt or uncle must be notified 48 hours prior to an abortion taking place. The person notified then must acknowledge this either in person or by certified mail to the facility performing the abortion. So even though permission is not technically required if the parent or guardian is not in agreement, the abortion will still not be performed. A juvenile may take their case to court if they wish to do so and receive permission from the court. Planned Parenthood refers requests to terminate a pregnancy to its Des Moines office. They advise the involvement of a supportive adult for emotional reasons. Planned Parenthood charges are based on ability to pay. Many doctors and some hospitals in Iowa perform abortions. Check with your local sexual counseling agencies for more information.

It is advisable to consult legal counsel if you have any questions in this area.

WHO CAN SEE MY RECORDS?

Laws, policies and procedures vary widely depending upon the service provider and the records involved. It is best to check ahead of time with the service provider.



ALCOHOL, CIGARETTES, DRUGS

legal drinking age . . .

WHAT IS THE LEGAL DRINKING AGE IN IOWA?

At present, the legal age for buying and drinking alcoholic beverages is age 21.

laws concerning alcohol . . .

WHAT HAPPENS IF I AM ARRESTED FOR DRINKING OR POSSESSION

Jurisdiction over you will be exercised by the Juvenile Court for possession of alcohol.

In addition to drinking and possession, it is also a crime in Iowa to drive with an open container of alcohol in an automobile.

WHAT ARE THE LAWS CONCERNING DRINKING AND DRIVING FOR JUVENILES?

In 1995 Iowa passed a “No Tolerance” law which states that anyone under the age of 21 who drives with a blood alcohol level of .02 may be cited for that offense.

CAN I BE ARRESTED FOR POSSESSION IF I AM AT A PARTY WHERE ALCOHOL IS PRESENT AND AVAILABLE?

Yes, even if you have not been drinking. If you are in an enclosed area and the alcohol is available to you, you may be charged.

IS IT ILLEGAL FOR ME TO DRINK IN A PRIVATE HOME?

If your parents or guardian are present and have given their permission, there is no law which prohibits moderate drinking by older children in a private home.

CAN I LEGALLY ENTER A BAR?

The municipal code of most cities state that it is unlawful for minors to be in a place where alcohol is sold unless more than 50% of the sales are derived from sales other than alcohol.

However, you may enter any bar if you are accompanied by your parents, guardian, or spouse who is of legal age or who is a regular employee of that establishment. Owners of businesses which sell liquor or beer are prohibited by law from selling, giving, or allowing the consumption of alcohol by minors and may lose their license if they do so.

AM I REQUIRED TO PRODUCE IDENTIFICATION IF ASKED?

Iowa law requires you to “show your I.D.” if asked, and bar owners have the right to refuse to serve you if you don’t provide proof of age.

WHAT ABOUT FALSE I.D.?

Presenting false identification is a misdemeanor which can result in an arrest and referral to Juvenile Court.

WHAT ABOUT ALCOHOL IN SCHOOL?

Under Iowa law you may be suspended or expelled for the use or possession of liquor or beer at school.

cigarettes/tobacco . . .

IS SMOKING A CIGARETTE ILLEGAL IF I’M A MINOR? BUT IF I’M CAUGHT SMOKING – WHAT THEN?

As of July 1991, it is illegal in Iowa for juveniles under 18 years of age to smoke, use, purchase, or attempt to purchase any tobacco, tobacco products, or cigarettes. Iowa law also prohibits anyone from selling, trading, or giving any tobacco products to minors. Doing so is a Simple Misdemeanor, which can result in a fine and time in jail. Any additional violations are considered a serious misdemeanor requiring increased penalties.

Iowa law says that if you are smoking in any place other than your own home, you must provide information concerning who gave you the tobacco. Refusing to do so could result in a misdemeanor charge. Penalties are up to the Juvenile Court.

BUT IF I’M CAUGHT SMOKING – WHAT THEN?

If you are caught using tobacco products you may be required to pay a fine not to exceed \$100 or perform community service. This will be decided and ordered by the court.

IS CHEWING TOBACCO OR USE OF SNUFF ALSO ILLEGAL?

The use of any tobacco product by a minor is illegal.

drugs . . .

WHAT IF I HAVE QUESTIONS OR NEED HELP WITH A DRUG PROBLEM?

For information concerning drug use and abuse, consult your local telephone directory under “Drug Abuse and Addiction – Information and Treatment.” These places have an abundance of literature concerning the effects of chemicals, legal questions, etc., and staff will be available to answer any questions you may have. All services are strictly confidential.

WHAT LAW DETERMINES WHAT DRUGS ARE ILLEGAL AND HOW MUCH TROUBLE I CAN GET INTO FOR POSSESSION OR SALE?

Both “street drugs” and prescription drugs are “scheduled” under the law according to:

1. The drug’s potential for abuse
2. The extent and safety of medical use
3. Whether or not use may lead to physical or psychological dependency

Penalties for the possession, sale, delivery, transportation, or manufacture of a drug usually depend upon the schedule on which the drug is listed.

FIRST AMENDMENT RIGHTS – YOUR RIGHTS AT SCHOOL

Along with other rights, the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution states:

Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people to assemble peaceably, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

freedom of speech . . .

There are two types of “speech.” “Pure speech” is what you say directly via vocal expression; “symbolic speech” is expressed in the form of a button, arm band, etc.

In 1969, the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision in the case of *Tinker vs. Des Moines Independent School District* upholding the students’ freedom of speech. In this case students were engaged in “symbolic speech” by wearing black armbands to school to protest the Vietnam War, in violation of their principal’s order.

The general rule is that students, like adults, have a right of free speech which is not shed at the school house gate. The Supreme Court has indicated that students can only be prohibited from speaking their mind when their free speech activities are:

1. Disruptive of school activities
2. Invasive of the rights of others

CAN YOU HAND OUT LITERATURE AT SCHOOL; I.E., UNDERGROUND NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS?

Yes. Literature distribution may only be barred if it substantially and materially interferes with normal school activities. If you are going to hand out leaflets, it is suggested that you do it before and after school or during lunch hours. School administrators have the discretion as to where and when literature may be distributed as long as the time and place are reasonable.

freedom of the press . . .

Adults may publish anything except that which is obscene, defamatory, or calls for and seems “likely to cause imminent breaking of the law and overthrowing of government.” Students of the public school in Iowa also have the right to

exercise freedom of speech, including the right of expression in official school publications. It should be noted though that there are two types of publications. Rules governing non-school sponsored publications are more stringent.

School officials have the right to say no to advertising something which is illegal (i.e., alcohol/tobacco is illegal for minors). A school board policy may also stipulate dress code.

CAN THE SCHOOL REQUIRE ME AND OTHER STUDENTS TO SUBMIT WRITTEN ARTICLES FOR APPROVAL?

Yes, particularly if the articles are to appear in a school sponsored newspaper. However, the type of censorship in which the school can engage is limited. The school cannot ban literature just because it contains criticisms of school officials or policies. Advance censorship is a very serious matter. When it occurs, assistance can be obtained from the Iowa Civil Liberties Union and the Iowa High School Press Association.

CAN THE SCHOOL BAN CERTAIN MATERIAL BECAUSE IT IS OBSCENE?

Yes. Obscenity is a complex legal question which refers to the entire piece, not just specific words labeled “naughty.” The mere use of these words does not necessarily make the piece obscene, but nevertheless, it is often wise to avoid words that may reduce the credibility of what you are saying so that questions of obscenity do not arise.

CAN THE SCHOOL BAN BOOKS FROM THE LIBRARY?

Yes, but the decision to ban may be tested through a court proceeding. Freedom of speech cannot be separated from freedom of thought and the right to exchange ideas and information.

freedom of association . . .

This does not formally appear verbatim in the Bill of Rights, but has long been recognized as a basic right in connection with free speech and assembly. Students may form groups and clubs so long as they do not interfere “materially or substantially” with school.

freedom of assembly . . .

This part of the First Amendment entitles one to “peaceably assemble.” One may parade or demonstrate as long as there is not destruction of property at school or injury of people. Officials must prove that the assembly will be

disruptive in order to deny it, but such activities can be regulated according to time, place, and manner. In the school context, tight regulation can be expected.

freedom of religion . . .

Officially sponsored prayers and religious exercises in schools are found unconstitutional. A student has the right to remain seated during an invocation or flag salute because of his or her personal convictions. On the other hand, any student acting privately may observe his or her individual religious beliefs and practices as long as they are not disruptive or unlawful. Students have the right to assemble for religious purposes but adults present may not lead the meeting.

your records . . .

DO I HAVE THE RIGHT TO SEE MY RECORDS?

In 1974, the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act was passed. This Act allows you to see your records under the following conditions:

1. You are properly identified
2. The purpose of the request is clearly identified
3. The type of information required is exactly stated
4. Prior written consent is given by your parent(s), except in cases under the "Family Rights and Privacy Act of 1974"
5. A record of access shall be made

CAN OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS REQUEST INFORMATION ABOUT ME?

No. Requests for information contained in your records may not be given when made by a relative or immediate family members other than your parents, whether the request is made in writing or in person. The exception to this is if there is a court order requesting the records.

WHAT SHOULD I (OR MY PARENTS) DO IF THE SCHOOL REFUSES TO SHOW ME MY RECORDS?

If the school refuses to let you (with parental consent) or your parents see your records, you may want to take the issue to the Board of Education or seek legal advice.

WHO MAY REQUEST TO SEE MY FILES?

A parent, student, former student or parent of a former student under age 18.

The “Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974” states:

1. A student’s parent(s) shall have access to educational records by appointment
2. A counselor or other school official competent in interpreting student records must be present to explain the records that are examined
3. The following exception shall be made to the principle of parental consent with respect to a student’s age and his legal rights:
A parent of a student or former student shall have access to his child’s records as long as the child is a dependent. It shall be presumed until sufficient showing to the contrary that a student attending school in this district is a dependent of his or her parents
4. Parents shall be granted the opportunity to copy student’s records at a reasonable cost.

CAN MY SCHOOL RECORDS BE RELEASED TO COURTS, AGENCIES, OR INSTITUTIONS?

Yes, requests for information from any federal, state, county, or local agency having any legitimate interest in the student’s record and having a court order or subpoena may be given your records.

searching of your locker . . .

CAN A SCHOOL OFFICIAL SEARCH ME OR MY PERSONAL POSSESSIONS?

School authorities may search an individual student or protected student area only if all of the following apply:

1. The school official has a reasonable and articulable suspicion that a criminal offense or a school rule or regulation bearing on school order has been violated.
2. The school official has a reasonable and articulable belief that the search will produce evidence of such violation.
3. If the search is of an individual student, the suspicion and belief required by paragraphs “1” and “2” are particular to the student to be searched.
4. If the search is of more than one student or of a protected student area, the search must be based upon and pursuant to a valid and reasonable students’ search rule.

Under no circumstances may a search be made which is unreasonable in light of the following:

1. The age of the student
2. The non seriousness of the violation
3. The sex of the student
4. The nature of the suspected violation

A school official shall not conduct a search, which involves:

1. A strip-search
2. A body cavity search
3. The use of drug sniffing animal to search a student's body
4. The search of a student by a school official not of the same sex as the student

The school may search student lockers but the school district must provide posted written notice that it may search student lockers at any time.

Even though you feel your locker should be your own private property, it would be best not to put any illegal or highly personal items into your locker.

CAN A GIRL WHO BECOMES PREGNANT BE EXPELLED FROM SCHOOL?

The school may not bar a pregnant girl from any school activities including graduation ceremonies. They may suggest other school sponsored programs, but they cannot force her to attend the alternative programs.

YOU AND EMPLOYMENT

types of jobs . . .

ARE THERE ANY RESTRICTIONS ON THE TYPE OF JOB I MAY HOLD?

The state of Iowa has Child Labor Laws regulating the type of work you may do, depending on your age. Under 18, you may not work in various kinds of hazardous employment.

child labor laws . . .

BUT AREN'T THERE EMPLOYERS WHO THINK THAT "HIRING TEENAGERS IS TOO MUCH TROUBLE. YOU GET ALL KINDS OF HASSLES WITH THE CHILD LABOR LAWS."

That idea just isn't true anymore. And here are the facts about what you legally can and cannot do on a job. You might surprise an employer with the range of possibilities.

hours you can work . . .

ARE THERE ANY RESTRICTIONS ON THE AMOUNT OF HOURS I CAN WORK?

Iowa law allows people 16 years and over to work any hours at non-hazardous jobs. Fourteen and fifteen-year-olds are allowed to work between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. from June 1 through Labor Day. During the rest of the year, you may work between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

4	hours a day on school days
28	hours a week in school weeks
8	hours a day during vacation
40	hours per week during vacations

work permit. . .

DO I NEED A WORK PERMIT?

If you are under sixteen years of age, you must have a work permit to be employed. To get a work permit, just ask your employers to write a promise of employment showing the hours you will work, and your occupation. Take this,

with your birth certificate, to your school or to the Iowa Workforce Development Center.

The minimum wage in Iowa is \$5.15 per hour.

WHAT CAN I DO?

If you are 14 or 15 years of age, you may do the following:

- Caddy
- Errand and delivery work
- Farm work
- Bagging in grocery store
- Clean cars
- Detassel
- Answer phones
- Dispense gas and oil
- Pack fruits and vegetables
- Office and clerical
- Retail store work
- Clean-up work
- Kitchen work in restaurants (excluding actual food preparation)

If you are 16 years of age, you may do any of the above and also be employed in the following kinds of establishments:

- Insurance
- Hospitals and nursing homes
- Retail stores
- Greenhouses and nurseries
- Hotels and motels
- Dairies
- Restaurants
- Public utilities
- Local government
- Service stations
- Certain manufacturing and construction positions

If you're 18: you can work at any job without restrictions.

HAZARDOUS JOB LIST

Jobs considered too dangerous for teenagers under 18 are occupations involving:

- Working in plants which manufacture or store explosives
- Working in slaughtering and meat packing firms
- The operation of certain power-driven bakery machines

The manufacture of brick, tile, and related products
The operation of circular saws and band saws
Wrecking and demolition operations
Excavation operations
Most foundry operations
The operation of laundry, dry cleaning, or dyeing machinery
The job of motor vehicle driver or helper

This list includes only 10 percent of all jobs. The rest are open to you.

job information . . .

HOW CAN I GET INFORMATION REGARDING JOBS?

Your local Iowa Workforce Development Center (formerly known as Job Service of Iowa) offers information and various types of vocational counseling. You should also read the want ads beginning early in the spring for summer employment. Also, do not be afraid to walk into an establishment and ask if they might have employment for you.

OWNERSHIP

holding of property . . .

WHAT RIGHTS DO I HAVE TO HOLD PROPERTY?

Under 18 years you can hold property in your name. In certain situations, a conservatorship or trust may be necessary to oversee your use of the property. Property can be held by a trust fund set up in your name, but this usually doesn't happen except under unusual circumstances, such as if you received an inheritance. A purchase such as a car or house would require the signature of your parents (or in the case of a trust, the executor) because of the legal documents involved.

signing a contract . . .

CAN I, AS A MINOR, ENTER INTO A CONTRACT?

Yes. However, anyone entering into a contract with a minor runs the risk of that minor "disaffirming" or breaking that contract. A minor may break a contract if the items contracted for are not considered to be necessities. A minor is held accountable on contracts for necessities and other contracts unless the minor breaks them within a reasonable time after "attaining majority" (usually 18 years of age) and returns all money and property received through the contract.

However, these contracts cannot be broken if the minor misrepresents him/herself as an adult. If you have any questions about the contract it is advisable to seek legal aid.

IMMIGRATION ISSUES

citizenship and documentation . . .

AT WHAT AGE CAN I BECOME A NATURALIZED CITIZEN?

If you are 18 years or older, you can become a naturalized citizen. Children who are younger than 18 can derive citizenship from naturalized parents. Individuals with questions pertaining to the naturalization process should contact an immigration attorney.

IF I AM UNDOCUMENTED, WHAT ACTIONS CAN JEOPARDIZE MY ABILITY TO OBTAIN CITIZENSHIP IN THE FUTURE?

To be eligible for naturalization, you must possess “good moral character.” Committing an aggravated felony or murder will permanently ban you from the U.S. The Department of Homeland Security will require you to report all crimes committed even if prior to your 18th birthday. If you do not report and they are discovered, you may be denied naturalization even if the crime itself was not a crime for which your case could be denied. Additional actions that may jeopardize citizenship include crimes against property or the Government involving fraud or evil intent (e.g., fake driver’s license), violating any controlled substance (e.g., underage drinking, habitual drunkenness or drunk driving if over 21), illegal gambling, prostitution, lying to immigration authorities, or recently ordered deported or removed. (U.S. Department of Justice, “A Guide to Naturalization”). **We recommend contacting a lawyer prior to contacting the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS).**

CAN I BE DETAINED IF I AM AN UNDOCUMENTED MINOR?

Yes. You must be kept in the least restrictive setting consistent with the Department of Homeland Security’s interest in ensuring that you are well cared for and appear for hearings and interviews. You may be released to your parents or another relative, or be detained in a shelter. If you are considered a flight risk or commit a crime, you may be placed in a secure facility. If you are placed in a secure facility, it must meet the same standards that apply to other juvenile detention facilities used in other contexts. You must be segregated from adults and, if in a juvenile detention facility, you must be kept away from delinquents. Your attorney must be notified before transferring you.

CAN I BE DEPORTED IF I AM UNDER AGE 18?

Yes. An immigration judge can order you deported. In most cases, you will have the right to a hearing unless you waive your rights or take “voluntary

departure.” If you have criminal convictions or have been ordered deported in the past, you could be deported without a hearing. Minors must be provided with INS Form I-770, Notice of Rights, informing them that they have a right to judicial review, free legal services, and bond redetermination hearings.

WHAT HAPPENS IF I GIVE UP MY RIGHT TO A HEARING OR LEAVE THE U.S. BEFORE THE HEARING IS OVER?

You could lose your right to apply for immigration status, and you could be kept from returning to the U.S. in the future. Under the law, leaving the U.S. can cause serious legal problems for a non-citizen. You should always talk to an immigration lawyer before you decide. Even a legal permanent resident or applicant for a green card could be kept from returning. An undocumented immigrant who has been unlawfully in the country for more than six months could be kept from returning for many years even if he or she has never been in immigration proceedings.

police encounters . . .

AM I REQUIRED TO SHOW A POLICE OFFICER MY IMMIGRATION PAPERS?

No. The only law enforcement officers who may require you to show documentation of your status are Immigration and Naturalization officials. You have the right to remain silent. You can’t be arrested for refusing to identify yourself on the street, but if you are stopped while driving a vehicle, you must show your license and registration. You do not have to talk to anyone even if you are arrested. Only a judge can order you to answer questions.

WHAT IF I AM TREATED BADLY BY THE POLICE OR OTHER AUTHORITIES?

Remember the officer’s badge number, name, or other identifying information. You have the right to ask the officer for this information. Write down everything as soon as you can. Try to find witnesses and their contact information. If you are injured, take pictures of the injuries as soon as you can. Call a lawyer.

juvenile court . . .

AM I ALLOWED AN INTERPRETER IN A COURT HEARING?

Yes. The 14th Amendment provides non-English speaking defendants the right to an interpreter at the government’s expense.

family relations . . .

IF ONE OF MY PARENTS ABUSES ME, CAN I APPLY FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCY ON MY OWN?

Yes. Under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), the spouses and unmarried children under age 21 of U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents may self-petition to obtain lawful permanent residency. The purpose is to seek safety and independence from the abuser. For further information, individuals should contact the National Domestic Violence Hotline at 1-800-799-7233.

AM I ABLE TO ACCESS FAMILY COUNSELING IF MY FAMILY IS UNDOCUMENTED?

Depends. Although your family cannot access public services supported by state or federal funding, in most instances, you can access non-profit or private services. Many churches offer such services to families who are otherwise ineligible for government sponsored services.

WILL AN UNDOCUMENTED FAMILY RISK BEING DEPORTED IF I REPORT ABUSE TO THE AUTHORITIES?

No. The Department of Human Services is not charged with reporting documentation status.

sexuality and personal health...

WHAT COUNSELING SERVICES CAN UNDOCUMENTED YOUTH RECEIVE WITHOUT DISCLOSING IMMIGRATION STATUS?

Undocumented youth can receive counseling services from non-profit and private entities often times without disclosing immigration status. They may not be able to access services from publicly-funded entities such as clinics associated with public universities of those tied to state funding.

education . . .

CAN A PUBLIC SCHOOL REFUSE TO PROVIDE ME AN EDUCATION IF I AM UNDOCUMENTED?

No. The U.S. Supreme Court (Plyler vs. Doe 1982) ruled that undocumented children and young adults have the same right to attend public primary and secondary schools as do U.S. citizens and permanent residents. Like other children, undocumented students are required under state law to attend school until they reach a mandated age (age 16 in Iowa).

DO I HAVE TO DISCLOSE OR DOCUMENT MY IMMIGRATION STATUS TO A SCHOOL?

No. Under Plyler vs. Doe (1982) schools cannot require students or parents to disclose or document their immigration status or ask for a social security number. Schools cannot make inquiries of students or parents that may expose their undocumented status or require social security numbers from all students.

DO I HAVE TO DISCLOSE MY STATUS TO APPLY FOR THE FREE LUNCH OR BREAKFAST PROGRAM?

No. Federal free lunch and breakfast programs request a social security number but according to Plyler vs. Doe (1982) students without social security numbers should be assigned a number generated by the school. Adults without Social Security numbers applying on behalf of a student need only indicate on the application that they do not have a Social Security number.

IF ENGLISH IS MY SECOND LANGUAGE, CAN MY SCHOOL REFUSE TO PROVIDE ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE CLASS?

No. In Lau vs. Nichols in 1974, the judge claimed that a district's failure to provide instruction in a student's first language OR to teach him/her English as a second language was a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Limited or non-English speaking students must have equitable facilities, textbooks, teachers, and curriculum to constitute a "meaningful education,"

IS THE SCHOOL REQUIRED TO ACT IF I AM BEING HARASSED AT SCHOOL OR AT A SCHOOL-SPONSORED EVENT?

Yes. According to Iowa Code 520, school administrations must establish a discipline policy for students while on school premises, in school buses, or engaged in school-sponsored activities. Students can be disciplined for a display of bigotry or intolerance based on age, race, creed, color, sex, marital status, national origin, religion, sexual orientation, or disability toward teachers or other students.

you and employment . . .

CAN I GET A JOB IF I AM NOT A U.S. CITIZEN?

Yes. However, individuals seeking employment must present proof of employment eligibility and identity and complete an Employment Eligibility Verification form (Form I-9) upon acceptance of a position. Temporary

residents have registration cards and persons granted asylum have INS work authorization documents that can be submitted as documentation on an I-9 form. Undocumented individuals cannot work legally in the United States.

CAN AN EMPLOYER REFUSE TO HIRE ME BECAUSE I AM NOT A U.S. CITIZEN?

Depends. The Immigration and Nationality Act and the Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibit employment discrimination. An employer with four or more employees are prohibited from discriminating against any person in hiring, discharging, or recruiting because of a person's national origin or citizenship status. However, employees must be able to present documents required for an Employment Eligibility Verification form (Form I-9) upon acceptance of a position.

IF A STUDENT COMES TO THE U.S. WITH A STUDENT VISA AND HAS BEEN STUDYING HERE, HOW CAN THEY APPLY FOR WORK AUTHORIZATION?

If someone enters the U.S. under a vocational student visa, they will not be able to work but will be able to apply for practical training. If someone enters under an academic student visa, s/he will be able to work under limited circumstances. This question should be discussed further with a designated school official.

ownership . . .

CAN I OWN A VEHICLE IF I AM UNDOCUMENTED?

Yes and No. You can purchase a vehicle, but without legal documentation you will be unable to register and license the vehicle, which is required in the state of Iowa. If you register a vehicle under another person's name, the vehicle legally belongs to that individual.

CAN I LEGALLY DRIVE IF I AM UNDOCUMENTED?

No. In the state of Iowa, each driver must have a driver's license and liability insurance. Both require legal status to obtain. If stopped by the police, you must show your license, registration, and proof of insurance upon request. Failure to do so may result in a fine and/or additional punishment.

DO I NEED TO REGISTER FOR THE SELECTIVE SERVICE IF I AM UNDOCUMENTED?

Yes. If you are male and lived in the United States (in any status other than as a lawful nonimmigrant) at any time between your 18th and 26th birthdays, you must register with the Selective Service System.

CAN I BECOME A U.S. CITIZEN IF I SERVE IN THE MILITARY?

Depends. Individuals who served in the U.S. Armed Forces for at least three years AND are a permanent resident on the day of their naturalization interview may become citizens without fulfilling a residency requirement. If an individual serves in the armed forces for less than three years, they must be a permanent resident for five years without leaving the U.S. for trips of six months or longer.

DO I HAVE TO SERVE AS AN INTERPRETER FOR MY FAMILY?

No. Under Title VII, children can refuse to be an interpreter and can demand to have an adequate interpreter provided.

OTHER RIGHTS

laws concerning knives and hitchhiking . . .

CAN I CARRY A KNIFE?

Legally, you may carry a pocketknife with a blade up to three inches in length or a sheath knife up to six inches long. You may not carry a longer pocketknife or sheath knife nor can you carry straight razors, stilettos, or daggers. Guns cannot be carried without gun permits.

Persons born after January 1, 1967, must take a safety course to purchase a license to hunt.

IS IT LEGAL FOR ME TO HITCHHIKE?

Hitchhiking is not prohibited in Iowa, but you must stay off the traveled portion of the road. Although legal, hitchhiking is greatly discouraged. If you are going to hitchhike, always carry an I.D., because the police may stop minors to check for missing persons. On longer trips, it is also a good idea to have a letter from your parents (if you can get one) saying you have their permission to go wherever you're going. Different cities will also have different laws on hitchhiking.

important rights . . .

From the very first moment that you are suspected of wrongdoing, you have a right to remain silent.

You should ask for an attorney before you give up this right or any other right; by talking to the police or probation officer it may be that you have given up this important right. Anything you say might and more likely than not will be used against you.

You have a right to an attorney, even if you can't afford one.

Your attorney is present to protect your legal rights and interests. If you don't request an attorney no one will be present to protect and preserve your legal rights while you are questioned.

You have a right to a fair trial. When you ask for an attorney, she or he can explain to you what other valuable rights you have and advise you.

WHEN CAN I BE TRIED AS AN ADULT?

You would probably be tried as an adult if you were charged with any of the offenses included in the five-point list found on page 16. Before you can be tried as an adult, the Juvenile Court must find that you are at least 14 years old and a decision must be made by the Juvenile Court that it would be in your best interest or the best interest of the community to try you as an adult. Older minors, charged with serious offenses or having bad records, are most frequently waived to Adult Court. Young, first time offenders are not.

consequences . . .

CAN I BE PUNISHED?

If you are required to stand trial as an adult and are found guilty, you can be punished as an adult, by fine or imprisonment.

If you are tried in Juvenile Court, the Judge may order you to be detained in an institution until you are 18, order you to receive treatment, or release you on probation subject to a number of conditions. If a crime is committed by a youth 17 ½ years old, the person may be kept under the Court's jurisdiction for one year. Consequently the youth may be held in custody after his/her 18th birthday.

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION

The following paragraphs and charts describe classifications and definitions of offenses, and possibilities for punishment as provided in the adult justice system.

A felony is a criminal offense punishable by the imposition of a prison sentence (with additional possibility of a monetary fine being imposed). In addition, the person loses the right to possess firearms, vote, run for political office, and serve on a jury. Felony sentences differ in severity based upon the class (A-B-C-D). All class D felonies have a mandatory minimum fine of \$500.

Misdemeanor sentences differ in severity based upon the classification (Simple, Serious, Aggravated). All Serious Misdemeanors have a mandatory minimum fine of \$250. Aggravated Misdemeanors have a \$500 mandatory minimum fine.

ALCOHOL RELATED

Description	Iowa Code Section	Level of Offense
Consumption in a Public Place	123.46(2)	Simple Misdemeanor
Public Intoxication	123.46(2)	Simple Misdemeanor
Possession of Alcohol Under the Legal Age (17 years of age and under)	123.47(2)	Simple Misdemeanor
Possession of Alcohol Under the Legal Age (18, 19 and 20 years of age)	123.47(2)	Simple Misdemeanor
Selling, Giving or Otherwise Supplying Alcohol to a Person Under the Legal Age	123.47(1)	Serious Misdemeanor
Operating a Motor Vehicle While Intoxicated or Under the Influence of Controlled Substances	321J.2(2)(a)	Serious Misdemeanor (first offense)
	321J.2(2)(b)	Aggravated Misdemeanor (second offense)
	321J.2(2)(c)	D Felony (third and subsequent offenses)

PROPERTY CRIMES

Description	Iowa Code Section	Level of Offense
Theft - 1st Degree (value > \$10,000)	714.2(1)	C Felony
Theft - 2nd Degree (value <\$10,000 and >\$1,000)	714.2(2)	D Felony
Theft - 3rd Degree (value <\$500 and >\$1,000)	714.2(3)	Aggravated Misdemeanor
Theft - 4th Degree (value <\$500 and >\$200)	714.2(4)	Serious Misdemeanor
Theft - 5th Degree (value <\$200)	714.2(5)	Simple Misdemeanor
Burglary - 1st Degree	713.3	B Felony
Burglary - 2nd Degree	713.5	C Felony
Burglary - 3rd Degree	713.6A	D Felony
Possession of Burglary Tools	713.7	Aggravated Misdemeanor
Criminal Mischief - 1st Degree (damage > \$10,000)	716.3	C Felony
Criminal Mischief - 2nd Degree(damage <\$10,000 and >\$1,000)	716.4	D Felony
Criminal Mischief - 3rd Degree (damage <\$1,000 and >\$500)	716.5	Aggravated Misdemeanor
Criminal Mischief - 4th Degree(damage <\$500 and >\$200)	716.6	Serious Misdemeanor
Criminal Mischief - 5th Degree(damage <\$200)	716.6	Simple Misdemeanor
Trespassing	716.7	Simple Misdemeanor
Trespassing that causes bodily injury to another or over \$200 in damage	716.8	Serious Misdemeanor
Forgery of financial document (e.g., checks, stocks, bonds, securities)	715A.2(2)(a)	D Felony
Forgery of legal documents (e.g., will, deed, contract)	715A.2(2)(b)	Aggravated Misdemeanor
Forgery of Credit Cards (> \$1,000)	715A.6(2)	D Felony

PROPERTY CRIMES		
Forgery of Credit Cards (<\$1,000)	715A.6(2)	Aggravated Misdemeanor
Forgery of Academic Degree	715A.6A	Serious Misdemeanor
Operating a Motor Vehicle without the Owner's Consent	714.7	Aggravated Misdemeanor
Robbery - 1st Degree	711.2	B Felony
(Inflicts or attempts to inflict serious injury or armed with weapon)		
Robbery - 2nd Degree	711.3	C Felony



ASSAULT		
Description	Iowa Code Section	Level of Offense
Simple Assault	708.2(5)	Simple Misdemeanor
Assault that causes bodily injury	708.2(2)	Serious Misdemeanor
Assault with intent to inflict serious bodily injury	708.2(1)	Aggravated Misdemeanor
Assault with a weapon	708.2(3)	Aggravated Misdemeanor
Assault that causes serious bodily injury	708.2(4)	D Felony
Harassment	708.7	Simple Misdemeanor
		Serious Misdemeanor
		Aggravated Misdemeanor
Hazing	708.10(2)	Simple Misdemeanor
Hazing that causes serious bodily injury	708.10(3)	Serious Misdemeanor
Stalking	708.11	Aggravated Misdemeanor
		D Felony
		C Felony

CRIMES AGAINST AUTHORITY AND JUSTICE

Description	Iowa Code Section	Level of Offense
Interference with Official Acts	719.1(1)	Simple Misdemeanor
Interference with Official Acts (inflicts bodily injury)	719.1(1)	Aggravated Misdemeanor
Interference with Official Acts (inflicts serious bodily injury or with weapon)	719.1(1)	D Felony
Accessory after the fact to the commission of a misdemeanor	703.3	Simple Misdemeanor
Accessory after the fact to the commission of a felony	703.3	Serious Misdemeanor
Aiding and Abetting others who commit the offense	703.1	Same degree as the offense
Cruelty to Animals	717B.2	Aggravated Misdemeanor

*** Under Iowa Code 232.19(3) a child that is charged only with possession of alcohol under the legal age may not be placed in any type of secure detention. This includes a secure juvenile detention facility, a county jail, or a city lock-up. While the youth may be held at a sheriff's office or a city police department they may not be placed in a cell during the time they are at the facility.**

TRAFFIC OFFENSES

Most traffic offenses (e.g., speeding, illegal lane change) are civil offenses and are subject to local laws and ordinances. Juvenile court has no jurisdiction over these offenses. Most traffic offenses carry a scheduled fine, and a juvenile can be fined the same amount as an adult. Note that there are traffic offenses that are not civil in nature, but are criminal (e.g., drag racing, OWI) and would carry with them criminal offenses.

CONSEQUENCES FOR CRIMINAL ACTS

Juveniles that are adjudicated delinquent (i.e., found guilty of committing a criminal act) in a Juvenile Court are subject to a number of dispositions (consequences). Under Iowa Code section 232.52, the Juvenile Court is empowered to do one or all of the following:

1. A work assignment of value to the state or to the public

2. Restitution consisting of monetary payment or a work assignment of value to the victim
3. If the child is 14 years of age or older, restitution consisting of monetary payment or a work assignment of value to the county or to the public for fees of attorneys appointed to represent the child at public expense pursuant to section 232.11
4. The suspension or revocation of the driver's license or operating privilege of the child, for a period of one year, for the commission of delinquent acts which are a violation of any of the following:
 - Section 123.46 (*possession of alcohol*)
 - Section 123.47 regarding the purchase or attempt to purchase of alcoholic beverages
 - Chapter 124 (*controlled substances*)
 - Section 126.3 (*prohibited acts*)
 - Chapter 453B (*drug stamps*)
 - Two or more violations of section 123.47 regarding the possession of alcoholic beverages
 - Section 708.1, if the assault is committed upon an employee of the school at which the child is enrolled, and the child intended to inflict serious injury upon the school employee or caused bodily injury or mental illness
 - Section 724.4, if the child carried the dangerous weapon on school grounds
 - Section 724.4B (*carrying weapons on school grounds*)
5. The suspension of the driver's license or operating privilege of the child for a period not to exceed one year. The order shall state whether a work permit may or may not be issued to the child

Under Iowa Code section 232.52, there are a number of options for the Juvenile Court in addition to the above listed dispositions. The following options can be enforced with or without the above dispositions:

1. Place the child on probation or other supervision
2. Provide special care and treatment required for physical, emotional or mental health
3. Transfer legal custody of the child for placement with:
 - An adult relative or other suitable adult
 - A child-placing agency
 - Family foster care
 - Group foster care
 - A community treatment program
4. Place the child in the state training school or other facility
5. Place the child in a mental health institute or other appropriate facility

6. Place the child for 48 hours in a juvenile detention or other appropriate facility
7. Place the child in a batterers' treatment program

WAIVER TO ADULT COURT

The Juvenile Court can also waive its jurisdiction over a juvenile so that the juvenile would be prosecuted in the Adult Court for their criminal acts. If a juvenile is waived over to the Adult Court, the consequences for the criminal act are the same for the juvenile as they are for an adult. For juveniles ages 16 and 17 the Juvenile Court has no jurisdiction over them if they commit a forcible felony (e.g., murder, robbery, 1st degree burglary, sexual assault, willful injury), and these juveniles would immediately be prosecuted in the Adult Court. Charges are categorized as the following:

SIMPLE MISDEMEANOR:

Minimum fine: \$50

Maximum fine: \$500

Court may order imprisonment not to exceed 30 days (imprisonment may be ordered in lieu of or in addition to a fine).

SERIOUS MISDEMEANOR:

Minimum fine: \$250

Maximum fine: \$1,500

Court may order imprisonment not to exceed one year.

AGGRAVATED MISDEMEANOR:

Minimum fine: \$500

Maximum fine: \$5,000

Court will order imprisonment not to exceed two years.

D FELONY:

Minimum fine: \$750

Maximum fine: \$7,500

Court will order imprisonment not to exceed five years.

C FELONY:

Minimum fine: \$1,000

Maximum fine: \$10,000

Court will order imprisonment not to exceed 10 years.

B FELONY:

Court will order imprisonment not to exceed 25 years.

A FELONY:

Court will order life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.

Sentencing for violation of Iowa Code 124.401D (*Conspiring to manufacture for delivery or delivery or intent or conspiracy to deliver amphetamine or methamphetamine to a minor*) –a felon sentenced for a first conviction shall be confined for no more than 99 years and shall not be eligible for parole until a minimum of 10 years of confinement has been served.

There are a number of offenses that require the offender to serve a minimum of 85% of their prison sentence before they are eligible for parole. These include 2nd Degree Murder, Attempted Murder, 1st and 2nd Degree Robbery, 2nd Degree Kidnapping, 2nd Degree Sexual Abuse, Vehicular Homicide when also convicted of leaving the scene of an accident, and those offenders convicted as a sexual predator.

DRUG PENALTIES

I. Drug Offense Sentencing Categories

A person may be charged and punished for their involvement with substances if they:

Manufacture, deliver, or possess with the intent to manufacture or deliver, a controlled substance, a counterfeit substance, or a simulated controlled substance, or to act with, enter into a common scheme or design with, or conspire with one or more persons to manufacture, deliver, or possess with the intent to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance, a counterfeit substance, or a simulated controlled substance.

ENHANCED CLASS B FELONY:

Confinement not to exceed 50 years

Fine not to exceed \$1,000,000

- Heroin over 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds)
- Cocaine over 5 kilograms (11 pounds)
- Methamphetamine over 5 kilograms (11 pounds)
- Amphetamine over 5 kilograms (11 pounds)
- Crack Cocaine over 50 grams (1.76 ounces)
- PCP over 100 grams (3.5 ounces)
- LSD over 10 grams (0.35 ounces)
- Marijuana over 1,000 kilograms (2,204.6 pounds).

ENHANCED CLASS B FELONY:

Confinement not to exceed 25 years

Fine not to exceed \$100,000 and not less than \$5,000

- Heroin under 1 kilogram and over 100 grams (3.5 ounces)
- Cocaine under 5 kilograms and over 500 grams (1.1 pounds)
- Methamphetamine under 5 kilograms and over 5 grams (0.18 ounces)
- Amphetamine under 5 kilograms and over 5 grams (0.18 ounces)
- Crack Cocaine under 50 grams and over 5 grams (0.18 ounces)
- PCP under 100 grams and over 10 grams (0.35 ounces)
- LSD under 10 grams (0.35 ounces)
- Marijuana under 1,000 kilograms and over 100 kilograms (220.5 pounds).

ENHANCED CLASS C FELONY:

Confinement not to exceed 10 years

Fine not to exceed \$50,000 and not less than \$1,000

- Heroin under 100 grams (3.5 ounces)
- Cocaine under 500 grams (1.1 pounds)
- Methamphetamine under 5 grams (0.18 ounces)
- Amphetamine under 5 grams (0.18 ounces)
- Crack Cocaine under 5 grams (0.18 ounces)
- PCP under 10 grams (0.35 ounces)
- Marijuana under 100 kilograms and over 50 kilograms (110.2 pounds)
- Any other schedule I, II or III substance.

CLASS D FELONY:

- Marijuana under 50 kilograms (110.2 pounds)

AGGRAVATED MISDEMEANOR:

- Any schedule IV or V substance

A conviction for any of the following offenses will result in the Court ordering the Iowa Department of Transportation to revoke the offender's driver's license for 180 days:

II. Sentencing Enhancements

1. Immediate possession of a firearm while delivery/possession with the intent to deliver, or manufacture as set out in Section I above.

Double prison sentence and ineligible for probation, must be sentenced to prison.

2. Immediate possession of an offensive weapon (i.e., sawed off shotgun, machine gun) while delivery/possession with intent to deliver or manufacture as set out in Section I above.

Triple prison sentence and ineligible for probation, sentenced to prison.

3. Delivery or possession with the intent to distribute within 1,000 feet of an elementary school, middle/junior high school, high school, public swimming pool, public park, public recreation centers, and/or on a school bus.

Possible additional five-year prison sentence.

4. Prior conviction or delivery or possession with the intent to deliver or manufacture.

Court can triple the new sentence.

5. Distribution of methamphetamine, marijuana, cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin (or any other Schedule I and II controlled substance) to persons under the age of 18 by a person over the age of 18.

Class “B” Felony – Imprisonment not to exceed 25 years, must serve a minimum of five years. If within 100 feet of a school, must serve minimum of 10 years.

III. Possession for personal use

1. Possession of any controlled substance (other than marijuana, including drug residue in pipes and containers and prescription pills when no valid prescription).

Serious Misdemeanor – Jail sentence up to one year in county jail and/or a fine up to \$1,000.

2. Possession of marijuana for personal use (including residue in pipes and containers, as well as marijuana seeds).

Serious Misdemeanor – Jail sentence up to six months in the county jail, and/or a fine up to \$1,000.

IV. Failure to Affix Iowa Drug Tax Stamp

1. Possession of the following quantities of drugs without the appropriate Iowa Drug Tax Stamp.
 - a. 7 grams or more of controlled substances (opium, methamphetamine, cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin)
 - b. 42.5 grams or more of processed marijuana
 - c. one marijuana plant or more
 - d. 10 or more dosage units of controlled substances not sold by weight (LSD, pills)
 - i. Class “D” Felony – Imprisonment not to exceed five years and a fine of between \$500 and \$7,500
2. The Iowa Department of Revenue and Finance can also assess and collect the civil tax penalty and interest on the drugs even if not criminally charged or if criminal charge is dismissed.

Amount of civil tax:

- a. \$250 on each gram of drugs sold by weight
- b. \$5 on each gram of marijuana

- c. \$750 on each marijuana plant
- d. \$400 on each ten-dosage unit of drugs not sold by weight
- e. Civil penalty or not having tax stamp at time of possession is double the tax, plus interest at 10%. Department of Revenue and Finance can seize assets to collect taxes, garnish wages, or garnish tax refunds.

AGES AT WHICH IOWA LAWS AFFECT YOUNG PEOPLE

Age	State Code	The State of Iowa Code says:
21	123.47	You may legally purchase, possess, and consume alcohol.
	123.3(19)	
21	724.22(2)	You may legally purchase a pistol or revolver or ammunition for a pistol or revolver.
21	99D.11(7)	You may legally place a wager on a dog or horse race.
21	99E.18(2)	You may legally purchase a lottery ticket.
18	599.1	Age of Majority. No longer classified as a minor.
18	624.38	Parents are no longer financially liable for youth's actions.
18	724.22(1)	You may legally purchase a rifle or shotgun or ammunition for a rifle or shotgun.
18	453A.2	You may legally purchase, possess, and use tobacco products.
18	483A.27 (10)	You are no longer required to carry hunter safety course certificate with hunting license. Hunter safety course is still required to anyone born after January 1, 1967.
18	92.8	You may work wherever and whenever.
18	48A.5	You are eligible to vote in general and special elections.
18	724.8	You are eligible for permit to carry weapons.
18	232	Any new criminal charges would not be under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.
18	321.177(1)	You may acquire an unrestricted Iowa driver's license.
18	728.2	You may purchase obscene materials.
18	185 – 4.25 *	You may serve alcohol in an establishment that serves alcoholic beverages.
18	728.3	You may enter an adult bookstore.
18	135.37	You may get a tattoo.
18	595.2	You may get married.
17	599.6	You may donate blood without parental consent.
16	299.1A	You are no longer legally obligated to attend school if 16 years old with birth date prior to September 15.

Age	State Code	The State of Iowa Code says:
16	232.8(1)(c)	You may be prosecuted in Adult Court when charged with a forcible felony.
16	232.11	You may consent to waive counsel while being questioned by police regarding a crime. Do not need parental/guardian consent to waive counsel if an unsuccessful attempt has been made to contact the parents/guardians.
16	595.4	You may get married with parental/guardian and court consent.
16	185 – 4.25 *	You may sell alcohol in a retail establishment (i.e., grocery store, convenience store)
16	92.8	You may work in a permitted occupation.
16	321.180(2)	You may acquire an Iowa intermediate license.
15	709.4	You may consent to a sex act with someone under the age of 18.
14	232.148	You may be fingerprinted and photographed when arrested for a public offense other than a Simple Misdemeanor.
14	232.45	You may be transferred to the Adult Court after being arrested on a public offense.
14	321.180B(1)	You may acquire an Iowa instruction permit to drive with a parent/guardian, a licensed instructor or an individual approved by a parent/guardian who is at least 25 years of age.
14	92.3	You may work in a permitted occupation during non-school hours, and not before 7:00 AM nor after 7:00 PM (Labor Day – June 1) or 9:00 PM (June 1 – Labor Day).
14	709.4	You may consent to a sex act with someone under the age of 17.
13	702.5	Anyone under the age of 14 is defined as a “child.”
13	709.1 & 709.4	You cannot legally consent to a sex act with anyone of any age.
11	483A.27(1)	You may enroll in a hunter safety course, which is required for a hunting license.
6	299.1A	You must start attending school.

* Iowa Administrative Code

YOUTH INFORMATION DIRECTORY

THE LAW

Juvenile Justice Advisory Council	1 (515) 281-3241
Iowa Child Abuse Registry	1 (800) 362-2178
Youth Law Center	1 (515) 244-1172
Citizen's Aid/Ombudsman	1 (800) 358-5510
Iowa Civil Liberties Union.....	1 (515) 243-3576

ALCOHOL AND DRUGS

Iowa State Division of Substance Abuse	1 (515) 281-3641
Alcoholics Anonymous State Headquarters.....	1 (515) 282-8850
Or.....	1 (515) 282-8573
Cocaine Hotline	1 (800) 262-2463
Governor's Alliance on Substance Abuse.....	1 (515) 281-3788
Iowa Substance Abuse and Information Center Library	1 (800) 247-0614
Students Against Drunk Driving / Iowa State Patrol	1 (515) 281-5824

PREGNANCY/MEDICAL

Planned Parenthood of Iowa.....	1 (515) 280-7000
National Life Center	1 (800) 848-5683
National AIDS Hotline.....	1 (800) 342-2437
Iowa AIDS Hotline.....	1 (800) 445-2437

FINANCIAL

Iowa College Aid Commission/ State of Scholarships, Grants and Loans	1 (515) 281-3501
Job Service of Iowa	

OTHER

Iowa Missing Persons Clearinghouse.....	1 (800) 346-5507
Runaway Hotline	1 (800) 231-6946
American Friends Service Committee	1 (515) 274-4851
Catholic Charities-Immigrant Right Network.....	1 (515) 237-5020
Bureau of Refugee Services	1 (515) 283-7999
Iowa Division of Latino Affairs	1 (515) 281-4080
Status of African-Americans	1 (515) 281-3274
Iowa Civil Right Commission.....	1 (800) 457-4416

- Abortion, 14, 16
- Accessory after the fact
 - commission of a felony, 41
 - commission of a misdemeanor, 41
- Adoption, 14
- Adult Court, 11, 36, 43, 50
- Adult jail, 6, 7, 10
- Adult, tried as, 36
- Aggravated Misdemeanor, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41
- Aiding and Abetting others who commit the offense, 41
- AIDS, 13, 51
- Alcohol, 4, 17, 18, 21, 37, 41, 42, 49, 50
- Ames Mayor's Youth Committee, ii, iii
- Arrest, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 18
- Assault
 - causes bodily injury, 40
 - causes serious bodily injury, 40
 - with a weapon, 40
 - with intent to inflict serious bodily injury, 40
- Birth control, 13
 - Condoms, 13
 - Foams, 13
- Birthright, 13, 14
- Blood alcohol level, 17
- Burglary
 - 1st Degree, 38
 - 2nd Degree, 38
 - 3rd Degree, 38
- Child in Need of Assistance, 9, 15
- Child labor laws, 25
- CINA, 9, 15
- Citizenship, 29, 33
- Civil Rights Act, 32, 33
- Condoms, 13
- Consumption in a Public Place, 37
- Contracts, entering, 28
- Criminal Mischief
 - 1st Degree (damage > \$10,000), 38
 - 2nd Degree (damage <\$10,000 and >\$1,000), 38
 - 3rd Degree (damage <\$1,000 and >\$500), 38
 - 4th Degree (damage <\$500 and >\$200), 38
 - 5th Degree (damage <\$200), 38
- Cruelty to Animals, 41
- Custody, 4, 5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 36, 42
- Deportation, 29, 31
- Detention, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 29, 41, 43
- Divorce, 12
- Drug Penalties, 45
- Drug Tax Stamp, 47
- Employment, iv, 25, 27, 32, 33
 - Hazardous Jobs, 26
 - Iowa Workforce Development Center, ii, 26, 27
 - Job information, ii, 26, 27
 - Jobs
 - information, 25, 26, 27, 32
- Employment Eligibility
 - Verification form, 32, 33
- English as a second language, 32
- Exigent circumstances, 5
- Family Counseling, 31
- Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, 23
- Felony, 36
 - Class A, 44
 - Class B, 38, 39, 43, 45
 - Class C, 38, 39, 40, 43, 45
 - Class D, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43, 46
- Files, viewing, 9
- First Amendment, 20, 21
- Foams, 13
- Forgery
 - Academic Degree, 39
 - Credit Cards (<\$1,000), 39
 - Credit Cards (> \$1,000), 38

- Financial Documents (e.g., checks, stocks, bonds, securities), 38
- Legal Documents (e.g., will, deed, contract), 38
- Form I-9, 32, 33
- Freedom of speech, 21
- Freedoms
 - assembly, 21
 - association, 21
 - press, 20
 - religion, 22
 - speech, 20, 21
- Frisking, 1
- Harassment, 32, 40
- Hazing, 40
- Hazing that causes serious bodily injury, 40
- Hitchhiking, 35
- Immigration, 29
- Immigration and Nationality Act, 33
- Immigration and Naturalization Services, 29, 30, 33
- Interference with Official Acts, 41
 - inflicts bodily injury, 41
 - inflicts serious bodily injury or with weapon, 41
- Interpreter, 34
- Iowa Workforce Development Center, ii, 26, 27
- JJAC, i
- Job information, ii, 26, 27
- Jobs, iv, 25, 27, 32, 33
 - hazardous, 26
 - information, 25, 26, 27, 32
 - Iowa Workforce Development Center, ii, 26, 27
- Juvenile Court, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 36, 41, 42, 43, 49
- Juvenile Justice Advisory Council, i, 51
- Knives, 35
- Legal drinking age, 17
- Literature
 - Banning, 21
 - Obscene, 20, 21, 49
- Marijuana, 45, 46, 47, 48
- Marriage, 14, 15, 49, 50
- Methamphetamines, 44, 45, 46, 47
- Military, 34
- Minor, i, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 44, 49
- Miranda Rights, 6
- Misdemeanor, 36
- Misdemeanors, 36
- No Tolerance law, 17
- Obscenity, 21
- Open container law, 17
- Operating a Motor Vehicle
 - While Intoxicated or Under the Influence of Controlled Substances, 37
 - While Under the Influence of Controlled Substances, 37
 - Without the Owner's Consent, 39
- Parental abuse, 31
- Parental notification, 14, 16
- Parental rights, 12, 14
 - Termination, 12
- Penalties, Drug, 45
- Planned Parenthood, 13, 16, 51
- Plyler vs. Doe 1982, 31
- Possession of Alcohol Under the Legal Age
 - 17 years of age and under, 37
 - 18, 19 and 20 years of age, 37
- Possession of Burglary Tools, 38
- Pregnancy, 13, 14, 16, 24
- Pregnancy testing, 13
- Privacy, 22, 23
- Probable Cause, 1, 4, 5, 6
- Property crimes, 38
- Property ownership, 28, 33
- Public Intoxication, 6, 7, 37
- Rape, 15
- Records, viewing, 16, 22, 23, 36
- Rights
 - to a fair trial, 35
 - to an attorney, 35

- to talk to parents, 35
- Robbery
 - 1st Degree, 39
 - 2nd Degree, 39
- Search Warrant, 2, 3, 5
- Searches, 1, 2, 3, 5, 23, 24
 - body cavity, 24
 - by drug sniffing animals, 24
 - locker, 23
 - personal possessions, 23
 - self, 23
 - strip, 24
- Selective Service, 34
- Selling, Giving or Otherwise
 - Supplying Alcohol to a Person
 - Under the Legal Age, 37
- Sexual abuse, 9, 15
- sexual assault, 6, 15, 43
- Sexually transmitted disease, 13
- Shelter care, 5, 7, 10, 14
- Showing your I.D., 18
- Simple Assault, 40
- Sobriety tests, 4
- Stalking, 40
- Termination of parental rights, 12
- Theft
 - 1st Degree (value > \$10,000), 38
 - 2nd Degree (value <\$10,000 and >\$1,000), 38

- 3rd Degree (value <\$500 and >\$1,000), 38
- 4th Degree (value <\$500 and >\$200), 38
- 5th Degree (value <\$200), 38
- Title VII, 33, 34
- Tobacco
 - products, 10, 18, 49
- Tobacco products, 10, 18, 49
 - Chewing tobacco, 19
 - cigarettes, 18
 - Legal age, 18
 - Snuff, 19
- Traffic Offenses, 5, 41
- Trespassing, 38
- Undocumented minor, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34
 - Legally drive, 33
 - Ownership, vehicle, 33
- Venereal disease, 13
- Visas
 - academic student, 33
 - vocational student, 33
- Vote, 15, 36, 49
- Weapons, 1, 42, 49
 - Knives, 35
- Work permit, 25, 42
- YMCA, 14
- YWCA, 14

Manuals/Youth Rights and Responsibilities